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NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

IRISH SETTLERS IN 1772.—“The same Day” [Saturday] “arrived here 160 Irish Settlers from Londonderry, in the Ship Ann, Captain Miller.”—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1772.

“Last Sunday upwards of 200 Irish Settlers arrived here, in the Snow James & Mary, Captain Workman, from Larne. Some other Vessels, with a greater Number on board, were soon to follow this.”—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1772.

NEGROES EXECUTED BY BURNING.—In his *History of South Carolina Under the Royal Government* Gen. McCrady mentions, on page 233, the case of a negro who was publicly burned to death in Charles Town, August 14, 1741, under the ancient law of England, imposed as a *lex taliones* by the Statute of Edward I, for setting fire to Mrs Snowden’s house. Two more instances of such executions have been extracted from the gazettes, as follows :

“On Friday last two Negroes, viz. Dolly belonging to Mr. James Sands and Liverpoole, belonging to Mr. William Price, were burnt on the Work-house Green, pursuant to the sentence that had been passed on them a fortnight before; the former for poisoning an infant of Mr. Sands’s, which died some time since, and attempting to put her mas’ter out of the world the same way; and the latter (a Negro Doctor) for furnishing the means. The wench made a free confession, acknowledged the justice of her punishment, and died a penitent; but the fellow did neither. A mulatto named Dick, formerly a slave to Mr. d’Harriette, but afterwards manumised, who stands accused as instigator of these horrid crimes, has disappeared.”—*The South-Carolina Gazette Extraordinary*, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1769.

“On Tuesday the 23d past was shot, in the Woods, about Half a Mile from his own House, at the Three Runs, and expired in two Hours after, Captain Lazarus Brown, formerly a Captain of Rangers

in the Service of this Government, and reckoned the tallest Man in this Province, being near Seven Feet high."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, July 2, 1772.

"It was not that notorious Felon Robert Prine, that lately killed Capt. Lazarus Brown. He was shot by one of his own Slaves, who has since been convicted and burnt alive."—*Ibid*, Thursday, July 30, 1772.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON'S HUMOR.—The following advertisement by William Williamson, one of the members of the first Council of Safety of South Carolina, June–November, 1775. shows him to have been a man of humor :

"FOUND,

A Miniature Picture of a certain PERSONAGE; there is a strong presumptive proof that it is the property of a gentleman, who has had a considerable estate left him; and it is supposed, that from the first dawning of his reason, he has been assiduously instructed, to entertain the most exalted ideas of the original. The real owner may have the picture again, (as no man's property ought to be withheld from him) by applying to

William Williamson."—*The South-Carolina Gazette; And Country Journal*, Tuesday, May 2, 1769.

THE PENDLETON MESSENGER.—

Editor South Carolina Historical Quarterly :

The following notes in reference to the establishment of the old *Pendleton Messenger* by John C. Miller, taken from Dave U. Sloan's *Fogy Days and Now*, (1891), pp. 225-6, may be of interest in relation to the history of the newspaper press of South Carolina, viz :

"Miller started the first newspaper at old Pendleton, and called it 'Miller's Weekly Messenger'—a paper 12 by 14 inches in size; and one day the old man had gone to dinner and left the forms all ready to be struck, when Tolliver (sic) Lewis, a young lawyer, stepped into the office, took out an E from the heading, and put in an A, making it read, 'Miller's Weakly Messenger', and the old fellow did not find out the trick until the whole issue had been printed.

"The name of the paper was some time afterward changed to the *Pendleton Messenger*, and its size enlarged to 14 by 16 inches, price per annum \$3.00, cash, or \$3.50, credit. The press used was one that General Greene had in the Revolutionary War^a, and looked like an

^a I do not believe that Greene had a newspaper press with his army. Governor Rutledge had a press which he carried about with him and which was used to print his proclamations and other State papers, and at one time his government published *The Parker's Ferry Gazette* at

old wooden loom, such as the women used in those days, and two buckskin balls were used to ink the type.

"After Miller's death, Dr. F. W. Symmes became editor of the Pendleton Messenger, and 25 years later his son, Seb Symmes, removed the old outfit to Hartwell, Ga., and together with a printer named Hogan, started the Hartwell Messenger."

It is stated that Miller was a refugee from England, arriving in old Pendleton about the beginning of the last century, and also that he brought with him type and printing material.

Montgomery, Ala.

THOMAS M. OWEN.

SENATOR HUNTER'S RESIGNATION.—On page 146 of the April issue of this magazine the statement was made that Governor Charles Pinckney was elected by the Legislature, December 6, 1798, to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. John Hunter, resigned. Since then Senator Hunter's original letter of resignation has been seen in the office of the Secretary of State and the following copy made by the editor of this magazine :

Addressed :

Hon^l
the President of the
Senate of So: Carolina

November the 26th 1798

Sir

Finding it Inconvenient, to serve any Longer in the Senate of United States, I take the Liberty to Resign that appointment, to the Bodey from whom I Received it;

I have the Honor to be Sir
Your Obedient

Sevt.,

Hon^l the
President of the
Senate of S^o Carolina

John Hunter

Parker's Ferry. Governor Rutledge was at times with Greene's army, and it was on that account, perhaps, that the impression prevailed that it was Greene's printing press that printed so many papers and documents during 1781-1782. And it seemed to have been the fad in the days just following the Revolution to credit Greene with everything good that was done in these parts in those two years, no matter who did it.—Editor.

Endorsed: Letter from the Honble John
Hunter Esq: respecting his
resignation as Senator in Congress
dated 26 November 1798.
Committee
General Barnwell
General Washington
Col. Postell

Queries.

BURN.—Samuel Burn came from Alnwick, on the borders of Scotland and England. It is said his wife was born in Charleston, and was the step-daughter of a Mr. Adamson. His daughter, Dorothea M. Burn, was the second wife of Dr. Richard Furman, who died in 1825, after having been, for many years, the Baptist pastor in Charleston. After Mr. Burn's death, his widow married Mr. Charles M^cDonald, who (after marriage) was sent in a prison ship from Charleston to Philadelphia during the Revolution. Among the children by the M^cDonald marriage, was Charles J. M^cDonald, a prominent Governor of Georgia. Can any of your readers give information concerning the ancestry of Mrs. M^cDonald, formerly Mrs. Burn?—M^cDonald Furman, Privateer, S. C.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ALABAMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1898-99. Edited by Thomas McAdory Owen, Secretary. Vol. III. Tuscaloosa, 1899.

Within the last three years the Alabama Historical Society has taken on a new lease of life, and under the able management of Mr. Owen is doing much to preserve the historical records of Alabama. The present volume contains, besides a very interesting number of papers presented at the annual meeting of the Society held at Tuscaloosa June 19, 1899, the "proceedings and papers of the Spanish